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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Sub-Saharan Africa

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

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Further Reportage on 30 Oct Yamoussoukro Summit

Zambian President Arrives

*MB3010182789 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] President Kaunda has arrived in Ivory Coast to join other African leaders at the 1-day summit aimed at reviving a short-lived truce between the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

Speaking (at a) news conference in Sao Tome, Comrade Kaunda said the meeting had been shifted from Gabon to Ivory Coast because that country's leader, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, also wanted to be involved in the negotiations.

President Houphouet-Boigny has been one of the principal supporters of the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi.

Comrade Kaunda considered there were differences among the eight leaders involved in negotiating for peace, asking Dr Houphouet-Boigny to come in and try to resolve the problem. He hoped President Houphouet-Boigny remains [words indistinct] at Yamoussoukro to understand the efforts of his fellow leaders in trying to bring peace to Angola.

Bongo Notes Need for Meetings

*AB3110093589 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 31 Oct 89*

["Extract" of news conference given by Gabonese President Omar Bongo in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast on 30 October—recorded]

[Text] If I must tell you about Angola, why there have been so many meetings, and why the parties in conflict are not present here, I would simply say that it is because we have not yet found a solution which is acceptable to both parties. If this conflict was simply an African one, without the involvement of other foreign countries, believe me we would have found a solution already. But we are forced to go to South Africa, to the United States, to Moscow, Cuba.... You therefore understand the complex nature of the problem. This is why we have been holding all these meetings. But Savimbi and Dos Santos have already been brought closer at Gbadolite. So long as we have not found the ways and means of solving this Angolan crisis, we must continue to meet.

If I say that I am very happy to have met our elder, President Houphouet-Boigny; this is because there were some aspects of the problem of which I was not aware. Even though I am head of state of my country I cannot know everything. I have discovered so many things. Maybe if I usually get up on my left foot, I will henceforth get up on my right.

BBC Reports on Talks

*AB3010222889 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Four African heads of state are meeting in Ivory Coast today as part of efforts to get the Angolan peace process back on track. Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny is hosting the summit in his home town, Yamoussoukro. Since the June Gbadolite accord was signed, there have been public disagreements between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] rebels, and the war has intensified. On the line to Yamoussoukro, Ruth Tholby asked Elizabeth Blunt which presidents have arrived.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, the first people to arrive came yesterday. That was President Bongo of Gabon, and he brought with him in his plane, the president of Sao Tome and Principe, President Pinto da Costa. So they arrived yesterday, partly for a little bit of relaxation in Yamoussoukro, which is a very pleasant place for a president to visit, and partly for some preliminary talks, since (another) senior American State Department official was here yesterday, and they all saw him.

However, the meeting itself is today, beginning in the late afternoon, and President Kaunda arrived for this just before lunch time. And a big welcoming ceremony was laid on: It was quite strange, living in the Ivory Coast, which is a very conservative country, to hear the Zambian national anthem, which of course is the ANC [African National Council] anthem, being played on the tarmac. That was a bit strange for us here. And perhaps it was a bit strange for the Zambians, coming from a very plain sort of place to see Yamoussoukro, which is very luxurious and very amazing. And they were given a big welcome and a friendly luncheon by the president, eating lunch with gold cutlery and very fine china. And the actual talks begin talks in the late afternoon.

[Tholby] So, has anything actually happened yet in the way of talks?

[Blunt] Not at the official level, no. The talks are not in fact expected to go on very long. I think the gesture is important, the gesture of these people coming to see President Houphouet-Boigny, because they really feel they need to get him on their side. I was talking to one of the Zambian delegation at lunch time, and he said they are convinced that President Houphouet-Boigny really has got control over Savimbi, and that if anybody is going to lean on Savimbi effectively, it has to be him, that it was largely his influence that made the beginning of the peace process possible, that persuaded the two sides that they had to make concessions. And it was really when President Houphouet-Boigny got annoyed—largely because he felt Mobutu of Zaire was going it on his own and trying to steal the show and not making a good job of it—it was only when President Houphouet got annoyed that suddenly, Savimbi started getting out

of line and breaking the cease-fire, and so on. And they are convinced that he is one of the keys toward getting peace because of his influence over Savimbi.

[Tholby] So do you know what exactly will be on the agenda, what they will be getting out of this meeting?

[Blunt] Well, I think it is some kind of guarantee that he will help them, and he will help them in particular with keeping UNITA in line. There is a big meeting scheduled, another sort of Gbadolite-type meeting, perhaps a little smaller than that, forthcoming in Gabon this time. And I think they want to get this out of the way first. I mean, there were some signs that they have made their point. I mean, for instance, nobody... [changes thought] quite a lot of people have asked me, living here in the Ivory Coast, if I know where Savimbi is. I do not know. I know he was here just about a week ago. Since then, we have heard nothing. I do not know whether he is still here or whether he has left, but he has been remarkably quiet. Normally he talks all the time and to everybody. He has not been talking, he has not been making himself public, and [at] the UNITA office in Abidjan, the telephone is not being answered. And this is very strange, and it suggests that somebody, and very possibly this president here, has persuaded him that the high profile has got to stop, the negotiating over the public air waves has got to stop, and that he has got to behave and be more discreet and go through the proper, respectful channels in future. [end recording]

Houphouet-Boigny: De Klerk To Visit

AB3110103089 Paris AFP in French 0008 GMT
31 Oct 89

[Text] Yamoussoukro, 31 Oct (AFP)—South African President Frederik de Klerk will visit Ivory Coast in December. This was announced yesterday by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny following his talks with Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Omar Bongo (Gabon), and Manuel Pinto da Costa (Sao Tome and Principe). During the joint press conference following their 3-hour talks (from 1800 to 2100 GMT), President Kaunda said that "major progress" was made during the Yamoussoukro talks, but none of the head of state gave any details. They are expected to leave for their respective countries today.

Commenting on his forthcoming meeting with De Klerk, the Ivorian president reaffirmed his "opposition to apartheid." It will be recalled that the two former South African presidents, John Vorster and Pieter Botha also visited Ivory Coast. President Kaunda, who has already held talks with the new South African leader, pointed out that he met him in his capacity "as the Zambian head of state," and that he seemed to be "an honest and sincere man." He added that for the time being "RSA [Republic of South Africa] was on probation concerning the independence process in Namibia." He said he was "satisfied with the answers" he received to some of his questions,

but regretted that others remained unanswered, particularly, those on whether "Mr De Klerk would be another Vorster or Botha" and "when apartheid would end."

According to Presidents Bongo and Kaunda, the three presidents had come to Yamoussoukro to "listen to the views" of Mr Houphouet-Boigny who had refused to join the "Group of Eight" (Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Zambia, and Mozambique). His "contribution was meaningful and we hope that it will lead to the success of our efforts," President Pinto da Costa stated. The talks focused on the peace process following the Gbadolite summit (in Zaire), the first time the Angolan president and General Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the total Independence of Angola (UNITA, the armed opposition) met. President Bongo said that "a solution suitable to the two parties" in the Angolan conflict, the government and guerilla, has not been found yet. He said he was ready to organize the next summit on the issue, but only after everyone had been "briefed" on the situation and had given "his opinion," including UNITA.

The presidents also tried to settle the "misunderstandings" between President Mobutu Sese Seko (Zaire) and other heads of state, such as Houphouet-Boigny, whose aides had publicly expressed their discontent when the results of the summit were published in Zaire. "My younger brother Omar Bongo has never talked of a misunderstanding" between Ivorian and Zairian presidents, Mr Houphouet-Boigny said yesterday, smiling. He pointed out that he was "still ready to receive (his) African Brother," which implies that he will not go to Kinshasa. President Kaunda added that "for the time being," they "support the efforts" by the Zairian president.

Ministers Meet on Transit Transport in Kinshasa

AB2810194289 Dakar PANA in French 0912 GMT
28 Oct 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Oct (AZAP/PANA)—The regular meeting of ministers from member countries of the Transit Transport Coordination Authority on the Northern Passageway, which includes Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire, has been opened in Kinshasa by Mokolo Wa Mpombo, the Zairian transport and communications minister. This meeting, which began on Thursday [27 October], was preceded by an experts meeting from 23 to 26 October. It will examine ways and means of clearing away physical and other obstacles hampering the transportation of goods meant for countries using this system of transit transport.

Opening the deliberations, Minister Mokolo of Transport and Communications admitted the existence of various types of problems but noted that the work done by the permanent secretariat foreshadows a better outlook for the road network of the Northern Passageway. The Northern Passageway, which benefits from the assistance of such bodies as EEC, UN Conference on Trade and Development, and Economic Commission for

Africa, is in charge of organizing transit of goods meant for countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Zaire.

These countries' exported and imported goods transit through the Kenyan port of Mobassa, where the

Northern Passageway's headquarters is located. Some of the passageway's road sections are part of the Lagos-Mombasa trans-African highway.

The ministerial meeting of the Northern Passageway will end today.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Reports to Party on Country Situation

EA3010125089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0900 GMT 30 Oct 89

[From the "News headlines"]

[Text] The first extraordinary session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee which opened this morning is still in progress. Etse Hiwot Demisie, our news-file reporter, is on the phone from the assembly hall.

[Begin Hiwot recording] The meeting started with a central report presented by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam on the present alarming situation. The comrade president noted that the proper coordination of the Ethiopian people—who have voiced anger from every direction over the acts of conspiracy of the rebels who preferred the expansion of war—in order to preserve the country's unity and dignity is the great and prime responsibility of the time.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia president and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, in his report presented to the extraordinary session of the WPE Central Committee, said that the main character of the strategy for the struggle to save the country was the proper strengthening of the regular Army, enabling it to further (?commitment) and the coordination and deployment of popular [words indistinct] and thereby becoming victorious.

As is done in any war situation, mobilizing and coordinating the manpower and national economy of our country to withstand and (?end) war is a (?vital) issue of the time.

He stressed that since there is no strengthened [words indistinct] between our Army which is struggling at the front and the working people engaged in various economic spheres, the result of our struggle [words indistinct].

The comrade president further noted that although we are obliged by our enemies to enter into a wide-scale war situation, there is no wish to prolong it. Our [words indistinct] at this time to halt the war in a short period of time.

The comrade secretary general said that at present a dangerous situation which [words indistinct] is hovering over our country. He strongly (?reminded) the rebels who are engaged in disintegrating the country and their supporters to stop their destructive mission and concentrate on the possible implementation of a peaceful solution.

At present the extraordinary session of the WPE Central Committee is deliberating on the report presented by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, thereby to adopt a resolution. [end recording]

Resolution on War Issued

EA3010192689 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] The first extraordinary meeting of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee has hailed the public and official statement that the entire Ethiopian people should take concerted action to put an urgent stop to the arrogant war by the rebels aimed at separating Eritrea from the rest of the country. It has outlined plans to implement this statement. The Central Committee adopted a four-point resolution after listening to the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and after an exhaustive discussion of current issues of concern to the country.

In its four-point resolution, the WPE Central Committee resolved that inasmuch as the eradication of the dangers threatening our motherland is entirely decisive to the unity, freedom, and development of the people, every Ethiopian should make every sacrifice that is required to save the country and should make every effort to strengthen our revolutionary army in all spheres. It said that the struggle should be carried out with the mass participation of the people.

It also called for the implementation of economic, political, and other relevant actions that would assist the struggle in line with the resolutions passed by the ninth and tenth regular meetings of the WPE Central Committee. The committee issued a reminder that at this time every Ethiopian will be challenged to uphold the independence of our motherland. It said that we have to come forward unhesitatingly so as to be sure of overcoming this threat, saving ourselves from the condemnation of history, and saving the country for the next generation.

The Central Committee also resolved that the committee was greatly heartened by the people's official acknowledgment of the 18 October call by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam to counter the rebels' war and by the fact that the people's decision to save their country as a matter of urgency had been made known officially.

Mengistu Opts for Military Solution

AB3110075589 Paris AFP in English 0226 GMT
31 Oct 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, Oct 30 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam appeared to opt on Monday for a military solution to end the rebellion by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in the north of the country, saying the broad masses of the Ethiopian people had clearly spoken in favour of it.

"The major and immediate challenge before us is to ensure the country's unity and integrity through properly coordinating and tapping the vast pool of defence readiness expressed by the entire population," he told the first emergency session of the ruling Workers' Party Central Committee.

He was apparently alluding to support for mobilization expressed in mass rallies across the country in respect to the choice he gave the people in a speech on October 18: either mobilize quickly to crush the rebellion or watch your country's collapse and Eritrea's partitioning.

At a first mass rally in the Ethiopian capital five days later, and at dozens of similar demonstrations throughout the land, the people said "yes" to mobilization, according to official media reports.

With that choice made the next steps were to boost the size of the regular Army, [words indistinct] through volunteers and recruitment, build a war chest and get the people involved in furnishing provisions for the troops.

This was precisely what happened when the country mobilized for the Ogaden War with Somalia in 1977-78.

According to Western estimates, Ethiopia has a national Army of around 300,000 troops, one of the biggest in sub-Saharan Africa.

The president's speech to the Central Committee, reported by the official ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA), did not refer directly to peace talks with the TPLF.

The rebels have been claiming that preliminary negotiations with the government are planned for Rome from November 4, though the authorities have said nothing on the subject so far.

The only hint in the president's speech to a peace option was when he said that the war in the north was "fratricidal and therefore complex," and one that needed a settlement "mounted on all fronts."

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu made it quite clear that the conflict had already cost the country dearly, forcing diversion to the war effort of the national budget for the 1989-90 fiscal year.

He said that not only would social progress and development suffer as a result, but even future generations and the country's foreign policy. He did not elaborate on how the civil war would affect relations with other countries.

But he blamed the TPLF for causing hunger and much bloodshed, displacement of populations, senseless violence and "enormous" destruction in Tigray itself and in neighbouring provinces.

The rebels have been carrying out large-scale raids southward into Wollo and westward into Gondar since fighting was renewed on August 31.

The escalation in the war at the time was seen as a move by the TPLF to force the government to the negotiating table simultaneously with rebels of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), who started preliminary peace talks on September 7 with the government in Atlanta, Georgia.

However, Lt.-Col. Mengistu has since charged the TPLF with merely acting as a front dedicated to the service of Eritrean secession.

The Central Committee is expected to endorse the president's report late Monday and issue a set of resolutions of its own, very likely underlining the need for a coordinated national effort to crush the rebellion.

The president suggested this defeat should come "with the minimum of delay," saying the war was forced on the government which did not "wish to prolong it."

Parliament will meet Tuesday on the heels of the Central Committee session, and probably pass national mobilization into law.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu Chairs Church Meeting

EA2910192389 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] The regular session of the executive committee of the council of the All-Africa Conference of Churches [AACC] began at the Ghion Hotel today. The meeting, which will last 2 days, is chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, president of the AACC Council. During its deliberations, it will examine reports by the president of the council, the general secretary and other officials. It will also assess and adopt next year's plan. Reports on the employees' issue, finance and the venue and time for next year's meeting will also be discussed and approved. The meeting will discuss ways and means of finishing the Council's center in Nairobi. Building of this center has been suspended because of lack of funds. The meeting is being jointly hosted by the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Mekane Yesus Evangelical Church. The AACC Council has 138 member churches.

Somalia

Rebels Claim Army Kills 50 in Clashes

EA3010110589 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1500 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] A report from our correspondent in the central regions of the country has disclosed that soldiers used for banditry purposes by the Afweyne [nickname for Siad Barre meaning big mouth] regime has massacred herdsmen living in Galguduud Region.

All those responsible for the massacre are from the family of the cannibal. These soldiers are the ones who have played a major role in the last few years in the tribal wars in the central regions, and who have been used for some time by the father of the butchers. The correspondent says that they are under the unit command of a man known as Dhababacayr.

In these clashes, in which the soldiers were massacring innocent people in the settlements around Dhuusamarreeb town, in Galguduud Region, while attempting to press gang them for the battles going on in the northern, southern and central regions, about 50 people were killed, and many others injured.

The injured were taken to Beledweyne since it was feared they would be killed in Dhuusamarreeb Hospital.

This act is one of the acts of suppression used by the cannibal of Mogadishu, employing his bandit soldiers and tribalism.

Our correspondent added that in all these regions the living conditions are difficult, and basic necessities. [sentence as heard] This has forced the people of Beledweyne to slowly leave the town and go to other places. He said the situation was continually deteriorating.

De Klerk, Botha To Visit Ivory Coast 'Next Month'

*MB3110055789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast has announced that the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will visit his country next month. He made this announcement at a media conference in the capital, Yamoussoukro, after talks lasting 3 hours with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe on peace in Angola.

It will be Mr de Klerk's first visit to an African country since he took office. No date or agenda for the visit has been announced. The former state president, Mr P.W. Botha, visited Ivory Coast last year.

President Kaunda, who met Mr de Klerk earlier this year, said at the conference that he had found Mr de Klerk to be a honest and sincere man.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed in Pretoria that he and President de Klerk will visit Ivory Coast next month.

Bezuidenhout Returns From Maputo 31 Oct

*MB3110112789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA—South African George Bezuidenhout, who was arrested with a group of foreign missionaries in Mozambique last week, is back at home, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The group was arrested on Saturday [28 October] after they had apparently illegally crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique.

On Monday [30 October], South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs announced the eight were to be released.

Mr Bezuidenhout, who arrived in Nelspruit from Maputo early on Tuesday, said he was pleased to be back in South Africa.

Speaking from his home at Barberton, he said he received good treatment from the authorities in Mozambique.

He underwent lengthy questioning while being held at security headquarters.

Meanwhile, a Briton, Peter Hammond, of the Frontline Fellowship Movement, who was also arrested, is expected to arrive in South Africa later on Tuesday.

Police To Investigate 29 Oct Welcoming Rally

*MB3010183189 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Police are to investigate all aspects of the mass meeting at Soccer City yesterday, to ensure that no offenses were committed. The head of the police public relations division said police would study videotapes of the meeting, as well as other relevant information such as the content of speeches. He said this procedure applied to all such gatherings.

If it became apparent that offenses had been committed, police would begin an investigation and the docket would be handed to the attorney general.

Sisulu Praises Orderly, Disciplined Rally

*MB3110062289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2108 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 30, SAPA—The discipline displayed at Sunday's [29 October] rally was an indication that people wanted to express themselves in an orderly way, freed ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr Walter Sisulu said on Monday.

In an interview with Radio 702, he said there had to be some way of making contact between the ANC and the government.

Reacting to a statement by the National Party's [NP] information officer and MP for Umlazi, Mr Con Botha, that the ANC and the NP were "poles apart," Mr Sisulu said there were fundamental differences.

He said the position of the ANC was clear, and there could be no doubt about what its final objectives were.

He was excited about the moves, although minor, that the government had made and he was optimistic that sooner or later the situation would change.

Referring to Sunday's rally, Mr Sisulu said he was perfectly satisfied with the way it had taken place.

"I was amazed at the standard of discipline, very high, and I appreciate that the biggest rally in the history of the country had ended without even the slightest disturbances."

He said he had been moved by the reception and the opportunity to address a gathering of that nature for the first time since 1964.

Buthelezi Ready To Negotiate With De Klerk

*MB2910113489 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 29 Oct 89 p 2*

[By Sam Sole]

[Text] KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says he is ready to be "dealt a negotiating hand" and to

engage in hammering out South Africa's future with the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

"If we talk about negotiation taking place within the framework of what I call centre-stage politics, then I believe Mr de Klerk is also not that far away from being ready to be dealt a negotiating hand," the chief said in a statement this week.

Chief Buthelezi claimed, however, that the ANC [African National Congress], the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] were not interested in negotiating as equals with other parties.

"It is a myth that the ANC, UDF and COSATU want to negotiate in the sense that Mr F.W. de Klerk wants to negotiate," said Chief Buthelezi.

He said nothing so far had persuaded him the ANC was considering taking up its place at a negotiating table as an "equal among equals," but instead intended participating only with a "revolutionary veto right" or an element which threatened to "abandon negotiations and destroy them."

"Do we sit frozen while others get their act together?" the chief asked.

"Inkatha and I are already far enough away from Mr de Klerk and the National Party in this regard to create awesome difficulties. Those who are political light years further away are talked about as though they are around me and Mr de Klerk."

The chief said there were no indications that the ANC/UDF/COSATU could "stomach a constituency-based organisation such as Inkatha" or be prepared to deal with a White minority which "with Zimbabwean hindsight" would make sure "minority group protection really is that and will remain that for as long as minority groups feel they need protection."

He said South Africans had to put a halt to the whole process which had been shaping South Africa up for a final winner-take-all conflict.

"There is an absolute certainty that negotiations in South Africa will not be big-bang negotiations which result from one party suing for peace and the other party being prepared to cut short the time and the consequences of a final defeat in return for at least some give and take, as there was at the Lancaster House talks.

"I am quite sure I am right when I say that negotiations in South Africa will be part and parcel of the process in which these very issues are confronted, teased out and their problems solved.

"We do not, however, have even rudimentary consensus on this last statement. We do not even have the mechanisms of achieving consensus outside the political process which negotiation will turn out to be."

Police Order Rockman To Clear Comments

*MB3010170689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA—Mitchell's Plain policeman Lieutenant Gregory Rockman was served with an order by the regional commissioner of the western Cape, Major General P.C. Fourie, to prevent him publishing or giving information about the force without first submitting it for clearance, Lt Rockman said on Monday.

He did not understand the order or the reason for it and had refused to sign acknowledgement of receipt of the order, he told SAPA.

The order, which required him to give a written undertaking in his own handwriting that he would comply with it, further instructed him to recover any written information or documents which might be in the hands of others and prevent any intended publication of such information. [passage omitted]

Game Reserve Guards Exchange Fire With Armed Men

*MB2910164489 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 89*

[Text] A KwaZulu Parks Board patrol has exchanged gunfire with four men in the Ndumo Game Reserve near the border between Natal and Mozambique. The four heavily armed men fled, leaving behind an AK-47 rifle. Police are investigating the incident.

De Klerk Confirms Cabinet Meeting on Economy

*MB3010195189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has confirmed that the cabinet has held a meeting outside Pretoria. Mr de Klerk's office said that the object of the meeting was to review economic policy and related matters. It said the discussions would be embodied in due course in cabinet resolutions and in the budget for the next financial year.

Mozambique**Reportage on Captured Foreign Missionaries****Government Issues Statement**

*MB3010155089 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Mozambican Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the detention of eight foreigners who entered the country illegally last week. An investigation is being conducted into what they were doing in a sensitive area of northern Mozambique.

The detainees include six South Africans, an American, and a British citizen.

From Maputo, Dan Moiane reports:

[Moiane] The statement said the eight got into the country across the border into the district of Angonia, in northwestern Tete Province last Tuesday, 24 October. This district borders on Malawi, and the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels have operated there for some years now.

The Foreign Ministry statement also gave the full names of the foreigners being held. They are: South African national George William Bezuidenhout, British citizen Peter Christopher Hammond, and six United States nationals. No further details about how they were detained and where they were being held were given.

In a long-dispatch from Maputo today, the Mozambique news agency detailed the link of one of the eight, Peter Hammond, with the MNR rebels. The news agency said although Hammond was a British passport holder, he lived in South Africa, from where he is said to be running an organization called Frontline Fellowship. The news agency quoted a report by the Harare-based church organization funded by preaching councils of southern Africa as saying that Frontline Fellowship was pivotal for deploying military men and (true) apartheid mercenaries as missionaries in Mozambique and other parts of the region.

Hammond's name and his organization were mentioned in last year's trial of a young Australian missionary, Ian Grey, who was jailed for 10 and ½ years after confessing to working for the MNR and to illegal entry into Mozambique. Grey, who was, however, released in August this year under an amnesty by Maputo, said right-wing American preachers were flown into rebel-held areas in Mozambique, via Malawi, after contacts with Peter Hammond. It is not clear yet how the Mozambican authorities are going to deal with Hammond and the other seven foreigners, but under Mozambican law they can be charged for collaborating with the rebels and for entering the country illegally.

Detained RSA Citizen Released

*MB3010162289 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] We have just heard from the Department of Foreign Affairs that South African citizen Mr George Bezuidenhout has been released by the Mozambican authorities. Mr Bezuidenhout and seven others were captured in northern Mozambique last week after having crossed the border from Malawi.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said Mr Bezuidenhout will return to [the Republic of] South Africa [RSA] at the first possible opportunity.

Further on Released RSA Citizen

*MB3010173189 Johannesburg SABA in English
1718 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Maputo Oct 30 SABA—A South African who was arrested with a group of missionaries by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government forces in Mozambique last week was released on Monday.

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said George Bezuidenhout would return to South Africa at the first opportunity following his release Monday afternoon.

Initial reports identified a Peter Hammond as the South African with six American missionaries who were arrested, reportedly because they illegally crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique.

The arrests took place in northern Mozambique, an area of intense Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel activity.

The Department of Foreign Affairs on Saturday [28 October] refuted claims the Mr Hammond was a South African, saying he was a Briton travelling on a British passport, which indicated that the group arrested might have numbered more than seven.

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo applied for consular access to Mr Bezuidenhout late last week after being alerted to the arrest by the South African ambassador to Malawi.

The group of missionaries were reportedly distributing Bibles.

Christian Council Official Comments

*MB3010175689 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Samuel Machava, administrator of the Mozambican Christian Council [CCM], this afternoon told Radio Mozambique that assistance [words indistinct] with this council. He was referring to eight foreign missionaries who were arrested on Tuesday [24 October] for illegally entering Mozambique.

The Mozambican Information Agency, AIM, reports that those missionaries belong to Emergency Christian Aid, which is based in California, in the United States.

Samuel Machava said that the CCM was never approached by that religious organization. In a communique issued yesterday, the Foreign Ministry stated that investigations were under way concerning these eight people.

U.S. Citizens Released to Embassy

*MB3010190989 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] The Mozambican Government has handed over the seven [number as heard] U.S. citizens who were detained on Saturday [28 October] to the U.S. Embassy in Maputo.

Further on U.S. Missionaries

*MB3010194389 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] The seven [number as heard] U.S. citizens who were detained for illegally entering Mozambican territory last Saturday [28 October] were handed over to the U.S. Embassy in Maputo this afternoon.

The other detainees are one Briton and two South Africans. They remain in jail and will be interrogated in connection with their links with the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits. Peter Hammond is one of the South Africans and, according to the Mozambican authorities, he was detained in Zambia in October 1987 for subversive activities.

As for the six U.S. citizens, it has been confirmed that they are missionaries who only intended to help war victims in Malawi's refugee camps.

UK Missionary: Kidnapped by Frelimo

*MB3010200589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1956 GMT 30 Oct 89*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA—A British missionary on Monday claimed he, a South African and seven American doctors were kidnapped inside Malawi by Mozambique Government Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] forces last week.

The South African, Mr George Bezuidenhout, was released on Monday afternoon and would return to South Africa at the first opportunity, a spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said.

A statement on Monday night from a group called United Christian Action said the Briton, Frontline Fellowship Director Peter Hammond, who had also been released, would give a full, first-hand account at a press conference on Tuesday at Jan Smuts airport of how the group was kidnapped by Frelimo soldiers who crossed the border into Malawi.

Press reports over the weekend said the group was arrested because they illegally crossed the border from Malawi into Mozambique.

South Africa's trade representative in Maputo applied for consular access to Mr Bezuidenhout late last week after being alerted to the arrest by the South African ambassador to Malawi.

United Christian Action's statement said the seven American doctors from the U.S.-based CERT [Christian Emergency Relief Team] had been released to the United States Embassy in Maputo, but the group, obviously unaware of Mr Bezuidenhout's release, expressed concern for his safety.

According to SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news the doctors were sent to the area to set up medical clinics.

CERT said on Friday [27 October] the Americans were a medical team and the two others were guides, but the U.S. Embassy in Maputo and the Mozambique Christian Council denied any knowledge of the organisation.

"According to the sponsoring organisation, the Christian Emergency Relief Team, the group's mission was to provide medical assistance to Mozambican refugees in Malawi. We are not sure how the Americans arrived in Mozambique," said U.S. State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler.

"We wish to take this opportunity to remind those Americans planning to visit Mozambique that they should obtain proper documentation," she added.

Mozambican news agency AIM quoted the Mozambican Foreign Ministry as saying the group allegedly crossed into Mozambique illegally.

The news agency said Peter Hammond, who lives in South Africa, had previously been linked to spying for Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which has been fighting the government for 12 years.

CERT's director of medical services, Kris Courson, identified six of the Americans as Dr Ken Daugherty of San Diego; Dr Fred Leist and his wife, Lucille, of Bremerton, Washington; John Cannon, a dentist from Davenport, Iowa; and paramedics Carol Roberts of Syracuse, New York, and Steve Sherrill of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

She described Hammond as the missionaries' guide and said the group had just arrived at the Malawi-Mozambique border to set up medical and dental clinics when they were captured.

The Christian Emergency Relief Team has sent missionary medical teams to Lebanon, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, the Philippines and other war-torn countries since 1974. The organisation is headed by David Courson, and outspoken opponent of communism.

Hammond's name came up in the 1988 trial of an Australian missionary who confessed to working illegally for the Mozambique national Resistance guerrillas and entering the country unlawfully.

"Hammond runs a far-right, quasi-religious outfit called Frontline Fellowship, which is openly supportive" of the rebels, AIM said.

Hammond's brother, Derek, said in an interview Sunday night on South Africa's state-run television, that the detained group had "strayed across the border into Mozambique".

"They weren't there on a mission of war or involved in any spying capacity. They were there on a genuine missionary trip to assist people," he said.

Hammond said his brother founded the Frontline Fellowship but denied it was a right-wing front acting as a link to the Mozambican guerrillas.

Release of Foreigners Reported

*MB3110051689 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Text] The eight foreigners who were detained last week after entering the country illegally and were released yesterday, should leave Mozambique as soon as possible, since they do not hold entry visas [preceding word in English]. An official spokesman told AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] yesterday that investigations into the matter have shown that there was no ill intention on the part of the eight released citizens, namely six U.S. nationals, a Briton, and a South African.

UK Missionary: Committed to Renamo

*MB3010133389 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 30 Oct 89 pp 1, 2*

[By Peta Thorncroft]

[Excerpts] Harare— Peter Hammond, a Cape Town-based Baptist minister captured by Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] last week was the most important foreign Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] sponsor to be caught by the Maputo government in several years.

Five other American missionaries and a South African, George Bezuidenhout, were also picked up by Frelimo soldiers in northern Mozambique shortly after they crossed the border from Malawi.

Hammond is the latest in a long line of right-wing fundamentalist church workers who have operated with Renamo.

The difference between him and the Australian churchman, Ian Grey, released during an amnesty early this year, is Hammond's self-confessed military links.

Peter Hammond, a former Rhodesian, remained committed to Renamo and its military operations.

He founded a right-wing organisation, Frontline Fellowship, and in one of his newsletters boasted that his missionaries were tough military men drawn from SA and former Rhodesian units.

The Ecumenical Documentation and Information Centre of Southern Africa (EDICESA) released a document in Harare recently which investigated several fundamentalist organisations which have provided substantial support to Renamo.

The document discloses that Hammond worked as a propagandist for Renamo and in 1986 distributed a paper called Eye Witness Testimonies of Persecution and Atrocities which white-washed Renamo and laid the blame on Frelimo for atrocities regularly committed in Mozambique.

His paper was given substantial publicity in the West and was disseminated world-wide by the "International Society for Human Rights"—an organisation created by a Russian emigre society which collaborated with the Nazi's during the Second World War. [passage omitted]

Peter Hammond is on record as having said he viewed the SADF [South African Defense Force] as a "missionary force".

He said his Frontline Fellowship was founded on soldiers in an SA military base in northern Namibia.

Hammond on Secret Police 'Hit List'

*MB3010135289 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 30 Oct 89 p 3*

[By Keith Abendroth]

[Excerpts] The young American wife and friends of Cape Town-based British missionary Mr Peter Hammond—one of seven missionaries detained in Mozambique—fear for his life.

It was claimed yesterday that the name of Mr Hammond, founder-director of the Frontline Fellowship organisation, was high on an alleged "hit list" of the Mozambican secret police. [passage omitted]

One of the seven is a South African citizen. He is a Frontline Fellowship worker, Mr George Bezuidenhout. Yesterday, efforts were being made by the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs to arrange Consular access to him in Maputo. [passage omitted]

Mr Hammond, who has a reputation in mission work for being strictly apolitical, has allegedly been a marked man in Mozambique for years for his reportage overseas, backed by sworn statements, of allegedly pillage, rape and murder by Mozambican Government troops.

Before then he had been in and out of Mozambique, doing relief work, much of the time distributing Bibles from a motorcycle, as well as distributing blankets, food and medical supplies.

He avoided contact with government and rebels forces, his friends said yesterday.

Two years ago, he was held for a period in Zambia, but released. His true identity was never discovered by Mozambican secret police, otherwise, say friends, "he would still be in prison".

Now, however, they fear for his safety after a radio broadcast from Harare yesterday, claiming that he had worked with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and was a South African spy. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Moderates Avert Negative RSA Mention in UN Draft

MB3110060289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0550 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] United Nations, Oct 31, SAPA—Moderates in the United Nations Security Council have averted an attempt by certain radical African members to throw suspicion on the elections in Namibia, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A draft proposal will, at the insistence of the Western members, not include any negative reference to South Africa, the role of the United Nations and the administrator general of the territory.

The proposal, which is expected to be accepted unanimously and without debate later on Tuesday, now indicates only that not all the conditions of the United Nations independence plan have been met.

The draft proposal urges the final demobilisation of the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit and the territory force and the scrapping of discriminatory legislation.

The proposal originally contained, among other things, a call for the removal of the role of the administrator-general.

This version was supported particularly by Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania, who had tried to submit it during the past two weeks.

5 Parties' Constituent Assembly Candidates Listed

MB2910114389

[Editorial Report] Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 25 October on pages 3-5 publishes the names of constituent assembly candidates submitted to Administrator General Louis Pienaar on 24 October by SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), the UDF (United Democratic Front), the NNF (Namibia National Front), and the ACN (Action Christian National).

Candidates are numbered, with pictures of selected SWAPO members accompanying SWAPO's list of candidates.

All names and numbers as published.

Lists follow:

SWAPO

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sam Nujoma (pictured) | 37. Willem Biwa |
| 2. Hendrik Witbooi (pictured) | 38. Heiki Haushiku |
| 3. David Meroro (pictured) | 39. Kapuka Nauyala |
| 4. Andimba Toivo ya Toivo (pictured) | 40. Pashukeni Shoombe |
| 5. Moses Garoeb (pictured) | 41. Rev Willem Konjore |
| 6. Peter Mweshihange | 42. Peter Tsheehama (pictured) |
| 7. Hage Geingob (pictured) | 43. Hans Booy |
| 8. Hifikepunye Pohamba | 44. Rapama Kamehozu |
| 9. Theo-Ben Gurirab (pictured) | 45. Lazarus Guiteb |
| 10. Dr Libertine Amathila (pic) | 46. Vezera Kandetu (pictured) |
| 11. Hidipo Hamutenya (pictured) | 47. Rheinhold Muremi |
| 12. Niko Bessinger (pictured) | 48. Ignatius Shihwameni (pictured) |
| 13. Dr Zephania Kameeta (pictured) | 49. Angeleni Kangayi |
| 14. Dr Ernest Tjirange | 50. Crispin Matono |
| 15. Pendukeni Iithana | 51. Dan Tjongarero (pictured) |
| 16. Dr Nickey Iyambo | 52. Paddy Mwazi |
| 17. Dr Mose Tjitendero (pictured) | 53. Uandjisa Muharukwa |
| 18. Dr Kaire Mbuende | 54. Aaron Shihepo |
| 19. Nahas Angula | 55. Phillemon Malima |
| 20. Markus Hausiku | 56. Herman Iithete |
| 21. Siegfried Wohler | 57. Helmut Angula (pictured) |
| 22. Hartmut Ruppel (pictured) | 58. Festus Naholo |
| 23. Anton von Wietersheim | 59. Frans Indongo (pictured) |
| 24. Dr Peter Katjavivi | 60. David Shimwino |
| 25. Buddy Wentworth | 61. Nathaniel Maxuilili |
| 26. Daniel Petrus Botha (pictured) | 62. Maria Kapere |
| 27. Rev Matti Amadhila (pictured) | 63. Dimo Amaambc |
| 28. Hadino Hishongwa | 64. Mzee Kaukungwa |
| 29. Ben Amathila | 65. Eliazer Tuhadeleni |
| 30. John ya Otto | 66. John Pandeni |
| 31. Richard Kapelwa | 67. Eliakim Namundjebo |
| 32. Jacob Hannai | 68. Gertrud Kandanga |
| 33. Michaela Huebschle | 69. Chief Nguvaiva Munjuku II (pictured) |
| 34. Ben Ulenga (pictured) | 70. Chief Stefanus Goliath |
| 35. Jerry Ekandjo | 71. Ida Jimmy |
| 36. Joshua Hoebe (pictured) | 72. Eugen Kakukuru |

DTA

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. M. Muyongo | 37. W.J. Petersen |
| 2. D.F. Mudge | 38. J. Skrywer |
| 3. F.J. Kozonguizi | 39. D.T. Mushwena |
| 4. D. Luipert | 40. W. Maasdorp |
| 5. J.M. Haraseb | 41. A.J. Davids |
| 6. G. Dan | 42. G.C. Alcock |
| 7. P.M. Junius | 43. P. Mosimane |
| 8. Dr B.J. Africa | 44. J.C. Hupita |
| 9. L.J. Barnes | 45. L. Hakusembe |
| 10. C. Kgosimang | 46. Pastor A.C. Kamburona |
| 11. A. Majavero | 47. R.W. Ling |
| 12. G. Kashe | 48. A. Riekerts |
| 13. N.K. Kaura | 49. K.J. Howes |
| 14. Mrs. M. Barnes | 50. J.P. Dentlinger |
| 15. A. Matjila | 51. J. Kootjie |
| 16. H.E. Staby | 52. R. Kamburona |
| 17. A. Gende | 53. H. Muremi |
| 18. J. Jagger | 54. G.S. Lisho |
| 19. J. Gaseb | 55. B.N. Mokhatu |
| 20. A. Nuule | 56. Emil Appolus |
| 21. C.A.C. van Wyk | 57. J. Huiseb |
| 22. Mrs A.H. Frank | 58. L. Shemuvalula |
| 23. G.K. Mwilima | 59. F. Haushiku |
| 24. H.H. Cloete | 60. G. Hikumuah |
| 25. Mrs A. Parkhaus | 61. F. Rugharo |
| 26. E.U. Mumbuu | 62. J. Joachim |
| 27. I. Ndilimondwe | 63. K.F. Morkel |
| 28. M.A. Stuart | 64. R. Nekwaya |
| 29. P. Thataone | 65. R.M. Mujiwa |
| 30. W.P. Nel | 66. T.A. Mokhatu |
| 31. E. Shikerete | 67. W.M. Stephanus |
| 32. C. Cloete | 68. A. Naseb |
| 33. E.H.L. Christy | 69. G.J. Siyongo |
| 34. P. Haodom | 70. Mrs Dina Pasile |
| 35. M. Silas | 71. Mrs S. Kavari |
| 36. C.M. Muyoba | 72. J.M. Eixab |

UDF

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Justus Garoeb | 37. Kristian Marungu |
| 2. Reggie Diergaardt | 38. Elias Manga |
| 3. Simson Tjongarero | 39. Simon Jacobs |
| 4. Frans Coetzee | 40. Ruben Kamboando |
| 5. Theopelus Soroseb | 41. Bernard Songa |
| 6. Naftalie Soroseb | 42. Oiva Angula |
| 7. Zagarias Petersen | 43. David Peters |

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| 8. Gerhard Guib | 44. James Maiba |
| 9. Gabriel Siseho | 45. Andreas Tjai Tjai Mau |
| 10. Eric Biwa | 46. Jan Coetzee |
| 11. Erica Beukes | 47. Moses Gawaseb |
| 12. Lemmy Matengu | 48. Bernard Siseho |
| 13. Robert Matemwa | 49. Andries Basson |
| 14. Themistocles Murorua | 50. Werner Mamugwe |
| 15. Jacobus Bok | 51. Luise Ndanga |
| 16. Albertus Auibeb | 52. Seth Manga |
| 17. Leonard Chaka | 53. Petrus Mouton |
| 18. Petrus Schmidt | 54. Daniel Kamboando |
| 19. Hewat Beukes | 55. Thomas Sabuta |
| 20. Ernest Likando | 56. Andries Biwa |
| 21. Leefa Hardley | 57. Ndamona Kali |
| 22. Peter Gurirab | 58. Watson Mabita |
| 23. Robert Walters | 59. Tobias Gaseb |
| 24. Ferdinand Soroseb | 60. David Bezuidenhout |
| 25. Andrew Masizani | 61. John Arnoki |
| 26. Japhet Isaack | 62. Mwilima Makakeng |
| 27. Attie Beukes | 63. Johannes Gaomab |
| 28. Robert Masamu | 64. Samuel Naomab |
| 29. Albert Usiro | 65. Francis Nyati |
| 30. Johannes Gurirab | 66. Enselely Haipare |
| 31. Michael Jansen | 67. Crispin Masule |
| 32. Petrus Soroseb | 68. Muhamda Jossobs |
| 33. Patrick Mushaukwa | 69. Panduleni Kali |
| 34. Saul Kahuika | 70. Samson Mundia |
| 35. Harry Boesak | 71. Fritz Spiegel |
| 36. Christopher Simata | 72. Rosy Wohlman |

NNF

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Vekuii Rukoro | 37. Sacheus Makari |
| 2. Othilie Abrahams | 38. Shikongo Silas |
| 3. Nora Chase | 39. Adams Titus |
| 4. Hitjevi Veii | 40. Marcellus Diotsotlhe |
| 5. Albert Krohne | 41. Ranongovandu Tjihuko |
| 6. Kenneth Abrahams | 42. Mbale Fernando |
| 7. H. Shikondobolo Moses | 43. (name not supplied) |
| 8. Isak Uirab | 44. Albertus Kanguatjivi |
| 9. Ueriuka Tjikuua | 45. Baitsewe Boitumelo |
| 10. Michael Simana | 46. Josua Musutua |
| 11. Graig A. Allan | 47. Sechagele Justus |
| 12. Berend de Klerk | 48. Haikali Paul Shililifa |
| 13. Bethuel Mujetenga | 49. Sanna Coetzee |
| 14. Rosa Simana | 50. Kenapeta Mupaine |
| 15. Haikali Matheus Shatimuene | 51. Teresia Tjuutaleni |
| 16. Gustav Leonard Fransman | 52. Maria Olivier |

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 17. Uno Hengari | 53. Jozephaz Mazeingo |
| 18. Beukes Tobias Cornelius | 54. Henrietta Sasman |
| 19. Matilde Walombola | 55. Alfeus Kaputara Hange |
| 20. Friedrich Koujo | 56. George Frederick Hill |
| 21. Salmon Jakobus Esau | 57. Uanee Urbans Muundjua |
| 22. Ripanga Muundjua | 58. Simeon Murangi |
| 23. Damian Mophoti Dirks | 59. Tjitambi Marenga |
| 24. Charles Hartung | 60. Anna Damons |
| 25. Arrie Hermanus Smith | 61. Albert Uanavi Tjitunga |
| 26. Jan F. Hartung | 62. Neels Eiman |
| 27. Edith Tshelakodi | 63. Heinz Maundu |
| 28. Hermanus N. Mate | 64. Lucretia Tjijenda |
| 29. John Ryan Reginald Ferreira | 65. Ben Haukambe |
| 30. Rudolph William Augus Stein | 66. Gerson Kanguechi |
| 31. Gotthard Katamela | 67. Job Hengari |
| 32. Morimunu Thitus Kavitjene | 68. Moses Kavikairua |
| 33. Johannes Dawid | 69. Frankhilde Mokhatu |
| 34. Cornelius Visagie | 70. Jakuaterua Henguva |
| 35. Makalabatha Stanislaus | 71. Violine Zakaapi |
| 36. Matjitaavi Stephanus Rukoro | 72. Williams Karamatha |

ACN

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Jannie de Wet | 40. David Botha |
| 2. Kosie Pretorius | 41. Dieter Rusch |
| 3. Walther Aston | 42. Johan de Klerk |
| 4. Ewert Benade | 43. Robert Schaaf |
| 5. Ernst Rumpff | 44. Hermanus van Wyk |

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. Willem Odendaal | 45. Gabriella Hoppe-Speer |
| 7. Christiaan Liebenberg | 46. Karl Weyhe |
| 8. Siegfried Hoppe-Speer | 47. Johannes Tromp |
| 9. Justus Greebe | 48. Jacoba de Wet |
| 10. Chr Unger | 49. Klaus Harck |
| 14. Stephanus Coetzee | 50. Ingrid Mahne |
| 15. Victor Verster | 51. Jacob Burger |
| 16. Nicholaas Tromp | 52. Willem Versveld |
| 17. Reinhard Rusch | 53. Dieter Gunther |
| 18. Daniel W. Kotze | 54. Cornelia O'Callaghan |
| 19. Riaan Kruger | 55. Susara Verdoes |
| 20. Johannes Niewoudt | 56. Frederick Rredenhann |
| 21. Klaus Kayser | 57. Carl Hellwig |
| 22. Johannes Mostert | 58. Johan Lamprecht |
| 23. Peter Praetorius | 59. Hendrik van Eeden |
| 24. Geieter Roux | 60. Christiaan de Wet |
| 28. Gerhardus Engelbrecht | 61. Gebhardt von Alvensleben |
| 29. Heinz Talaska | 62. Elizabeth van Wyk |
| 30. Jacobus Engelbrecht | 63. Gesina Odendaal |
| 31. Isaac Grobbelaar | 64. Jacob Avis |
| 32. Hendrik O'Callaghan | 65. Karl-Heinz Steinfurth |
| 33. Hubert Stehmann | 66. Willem Kempen |
| 34. Willem Swiegers | 67. Fanie Oosthuizen |
| 35. Barend Slabbert | 68. Lukas Maree |
| 36. Christiaan Sandmann | 69. Berndt Wolfgang |
| 37. Ernst Stritter | 70. George Bennett |
| 38. Jacobus Linde | 71. Anna Thomas |
| 39. Florrie Burger | 72. Daniel Kock |

Ivory Coast

Yamoussoukro 30 Oct Minisummit on Angola Viewed

*AB3110091789 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 31 Oct 89*

[Text] Frederik de Klerk in Ivory Coast. The new president of South Africa is expected in Ivory Coast between now and the end of the year. This was disclosed by President Houphouet-Boigny in Yamoussoukro last night during a news conference held jointly by the heads of state of Zambia, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, and Ivory Coast, following the minisummit on the situation in Angola. Here is a commentary by the special envoy of Radio Ivory Coast in Yamoussoukro, Ouattara Gnonzie.

The situation in South Africa was not explicitly included on the agenda of this minisummit, and yet it is this issue which, made the mark during the news conference given jointly last night by the four heads of state at the end of their meeting. First, there was this important revelation made by President Houphouet-Boigny himself, that is the announcement of a visit to the Ivory Coast by the new South African president, Frederik de Klerk between now and the end of the year. Truly speaking, this is not a big surprise. It has been expected for some time now. President Houphouet-Boigny's Ivory Coast is an advocate of dialogue and De Klerk's two predecessors, Messrs Vorster and Botha, both visited Yamoussoukro in the past. Still on the situation in South Africa, one must also mention this revelation made by President Kaunda of Zambia, who had discussions with Mr de Klerk a few weeks ago, that he found him to be a sincere and honest man. He however makes this reservation: He is waiting to see several swallows fly before he is absolutely certain that summer has dawned in South Africa.

Concerning the situation in Angola, the main item on the agenda for the minisummit, the three heads of state representing the group of eight heads of state of southern and central Africa, agreed with much humility that they have learned much in a few hours during their contact with President Houphouet-Boigny. That is to say that the entire continent of Africa and all those who love the

continent have reason to be satisfied with what has just taken place in the last few hours in Yamoussoukro. One must first of all be satisfied because the Yamoussoukro minisummit augurs well for one of Africa's richest and biggest countries, Angola, a country where for 20 years unfortunately the population, in spite of the country's accession to independence, has not known what peace, freedom, and the joy of living are, all because internal political rivalries, worsened by foreign intervention, have led to civil war. Since then, there have been talks upon talks, but all have been in vain. However, since yesterday, everything indicates a new sun. A sun of peace and harmony, will shine on Angola, through the efforts of the four heads of state who have just met here in Yamoussoukro. The way is now open for achieving the reconciliation of the warring brothers in Angola. It is no secret to anyone that one of the major obstacles to the achievement of peace in Angola is that the mediators and the parties at conflict have never been on the same wavelength. How do you reconcile brothers when misunderstandings keep piling up, and, worse still, when there is mistrust between not only the two parties in conflict, but also between the mediators? This is the knot that the Yamoussoukro meeting had to untie. The statements made by the heads of state at the brief press conference do not leave any doubt as to the success of their mission. We must be delighted with the Yamoussoukro minisummit because, once again, it demonstrates that Africans are capable of finding solutions their problems provided there is the will to do so.

Certainly, one must not rejoice too quickly because a lot remains to be done to give a definite blow to hatred in Angola. But it can be affirmed, without the risk of making a big mistake, that the seeds of national reconciliation in Angola have been sown in Yamoussoukro. They will certainly not take long to germinate. This is another demonstration that the hometown of the Ivorian head of state is the capital of peace, where several important actions and initiatives of unity, reconciliation, and solidarity have been launched in the past and continue to be taken today. Ivorians rejoice at this new show of confidence, esteem, and respect by the eight countries of central and southern Africa in charge of the Angolan issue, toward their country and their leader.

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